

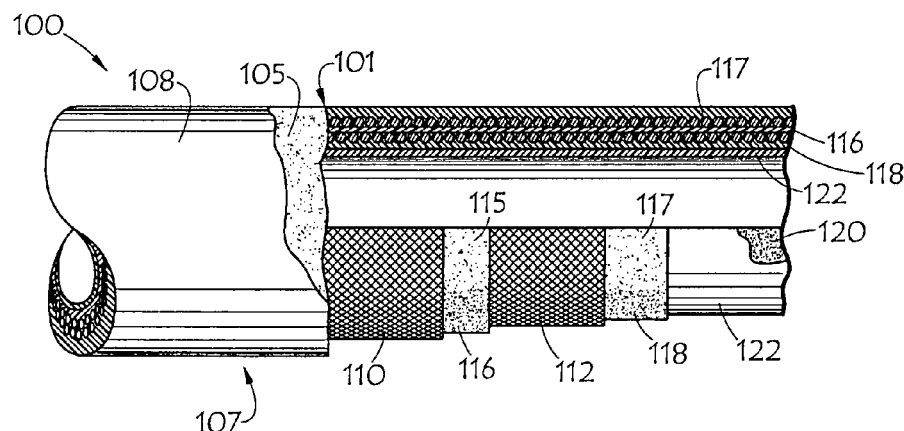
(10) **Patent No.:** US 9,410,652 B2
(45) **Date of Patent:** Aug. 9, 2016

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A heated fluid conduit has a body with a semi-conductive material disposed therein with an electrical power supply coupled to the conduit to provide a voltage across the conduit and a current therethrough, heating the fluid conduit. A fluid conduit heating system comprises a semiconductive sleeve disposed over a fluid conduit and an electrical power supply coupled to the ends of the sleeve to provide a voltage across the sleeve and a resulting current through the semiconductive sleeve, heating the sleeve and conduit. Alternatively, one terminal of the electrical power supply is coupled to each end of the sleeve or conduit, and another terminal of the electrical power supply is coupled to the sleeve or conduit therebetween, to provide parallel heating circuits.

13 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



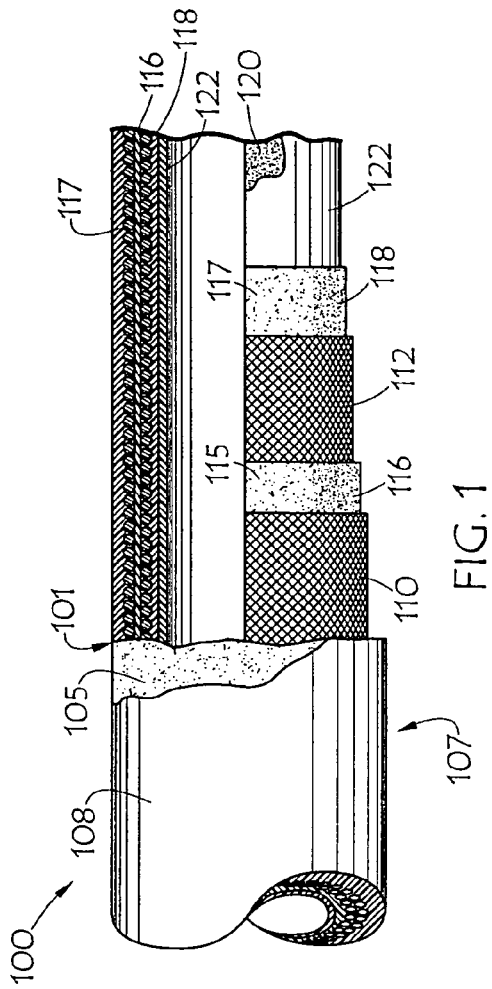


FIG. 1

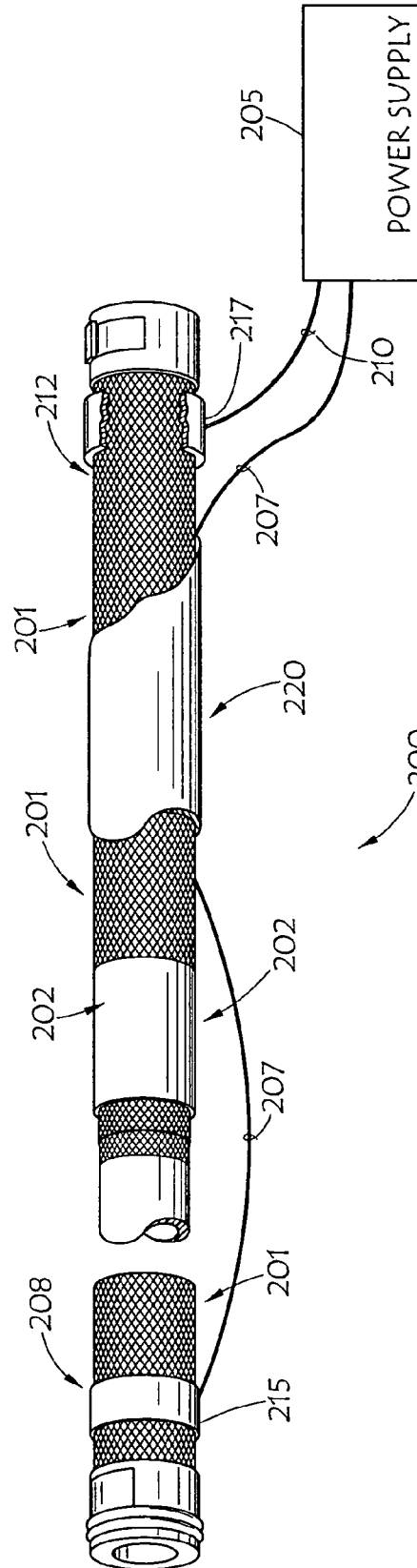
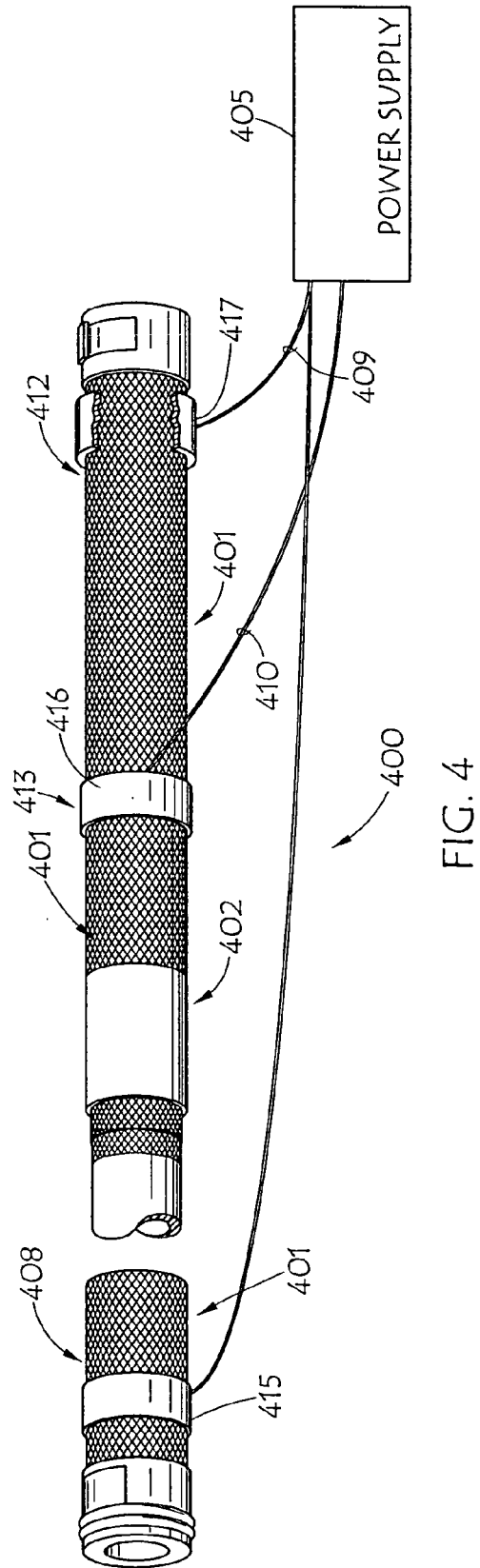
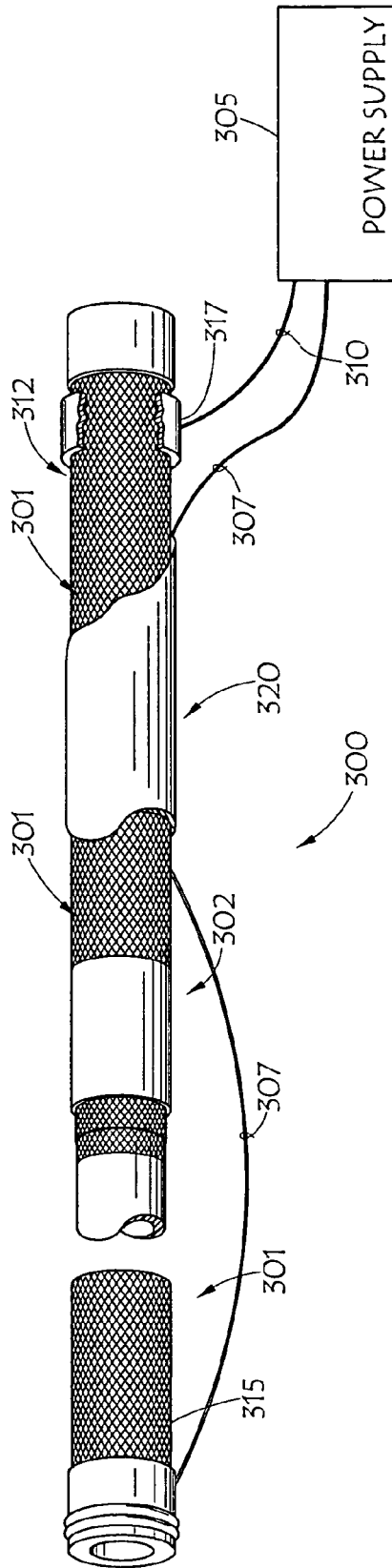


FIG. 2



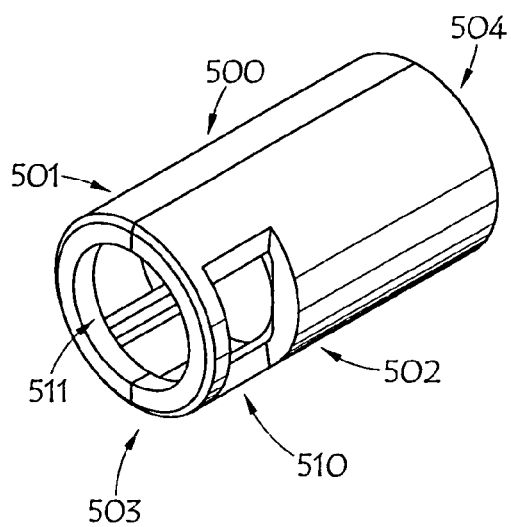


FIG. 5

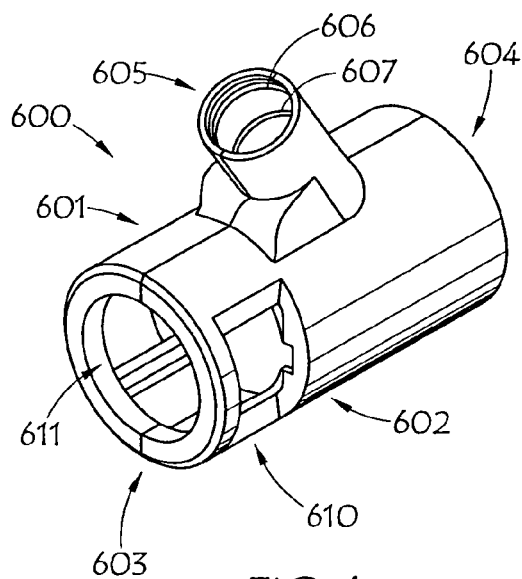


FIG. 6

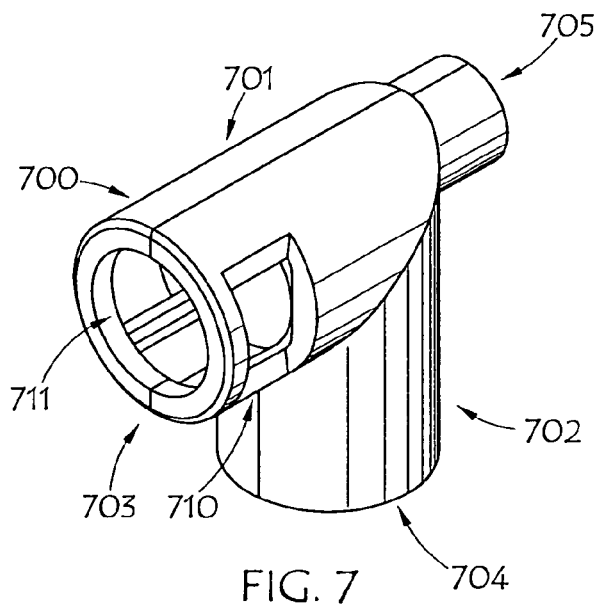


FIG. 7

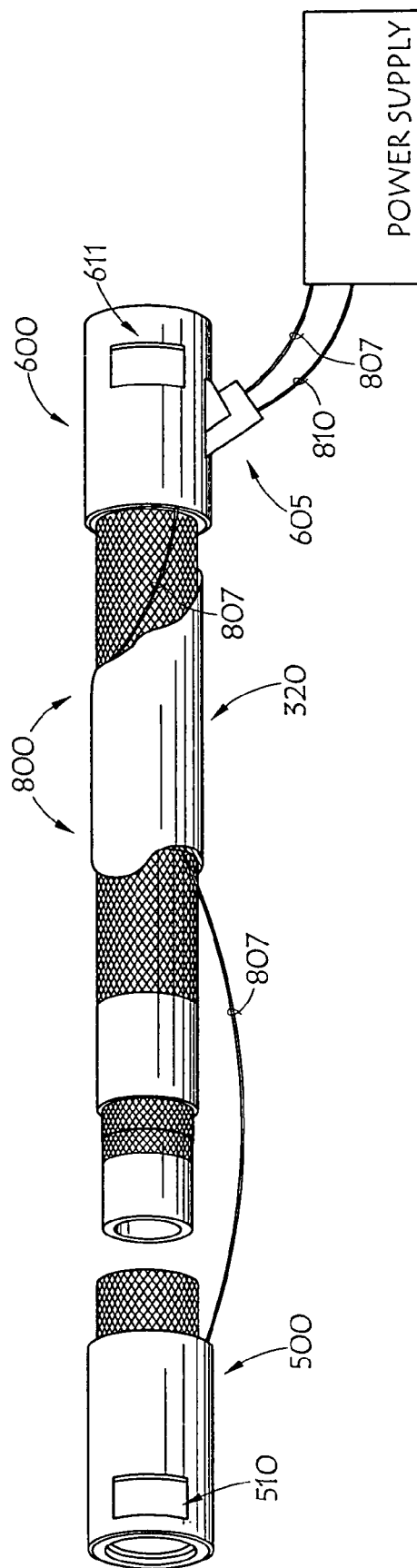


FIG. 8

1

HEATED FLUID CONDUITS, SYSTEMS AND METHODS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to fluid conduits such as hoses and tubes, more particularly to heated fluid conduits, and specifically to fluid conduits heated using semiconductive resistance heating.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) vehicles, referred to in Europe as Euro V vehicles, are diesel powered motor vehicles which are compatible with the use of an operating fluid to reduce emissions. Typically, the SCR vehicle has a urea tank, separate from the fuel tank, which is used to carry an operating fluid such as an automotive urea solution, or the like. Automotive Urea Solution (AUS) is a solution of high purity urea in de-mineralized water. AUS is stored in a urea tank of an SCR vehicle and is sprayed into the exhaust gases of the vehicle in order to convert oxides of nitrogen into elementary nitrogen and water. An SCR vehicle may then advantageously satisfy various emission standards, such as the Euro V Emissions Standard.

Problematically, AUS freezes at a temperature of approximately minus eleven degrees centigrade. In order to ensure this method of reducing emissions in an SCR vehicle remains effective, the AUS needs to be maintained in a liquid state to allow injection

SCR vehicles generally rely on a heating wire or the like, which may be molded into or wrapped around the AUS hose or line to avoid freezing of the AUS. This is a rather inefficient and inflexible solution that requires a complete redesign of the fluid line to change its heating properties. Thus, to change the heating characteristics of an internal wire assembly, another production run of the hose must be produced and the resistance per foot is changed when the hose is being extruded by either changing the wire pitch, the wire size or adding more wires into the system, or a combination of all three.

Also, oil drilling rigs are being operated in harsher environments as oil is drilled for in Alaska and the Arctic and Antarctica. It is now not unusual for a rig to start up in minus sixty degree Fahrenheit weather. This cold weather has an adverse effect on equipment and hydraulic components on a drill rig. When starting up a hydraulic machine at these cold temperatures it is not unusual for the seals to rupture in valves and cylinders.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed to fluid conduits, systems and methods which heat the fluid in the conduit (a hose, tube or the like). The present invention is an electrically heated hose or other conduit that warms the fluid, before starting of the associated equipment to prevent seal and component failure in hydraulic systems and/or that heats a urea line to prevent freezing of AUS. Embodiments of this hose may use a semi-conductive member of rubber or carbon fiber filament to create a resistive heating element within the hose, or a semi-conductive sleeve disposed about the hose. The hose can be used for many different applications for heating fluids that the hose is conveying. The materials that could be heated are hydraulic fluid, urea mixtures for catalytic converters, grease lines, oil lubrication lines and/or the like.

The semiconductive resistive heated hose is composed of an electrically conductive rubber tube on the inside of the hose with a resistance of 2 to 15 ohms per foot. It can also be

2

composed of a composite, braided, carbon fiber tensile member or a carbon fiber sleeve that is pushed over the hose assembly after the hose is constructed. This tube or sleeve, because of the electrical resistance, will heat up when a voltage is applied to it in such a manner as to provide an electrical path. The heat that is produced in the tube or sleeve will warm the internal fluid lowering the viscosity of the fluid and allowing it to flow without damaging components. This tube or sleeve can be constructed into or on a conventional high pressure, wire reinforced, hydraulic hose, or the carbon fiber can also be the tensile member of the hose. When electricity is connected to the tube or sleeve electricity will flow through the tube of sleeve to ground and the result will be a heated hose that is in contact with the fluid.

To facilitate operation of a semi-conductive heating sleeve it may be advantageous to warm the couplings associated with the hose or tube. If the couplings are not warmed with the hose, it may be difficult for fluid may to pass through the couplings. Therefore, it may be advantageous to heat the couplings along with the hose, such as by extending the heating sleeve over the hose couplings. Also, preferably, the hose couplings are insulated and protected along with the wiring providing power to the heating sleeve.

Hence, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention a method for providing a heated fluid conduit, such as a hose or tube, might include disposing a semi-conductive material in the body of a fluid conduit and applying an electrical current across the body of the fluid conduit, heating the fluid conduit. In these embodiments the semi-conductive material might comprise a semi-conductive carbon fiber material, which might be made up of carbon fiber threads or carbon fiber tensile reinforcement material. If the conduit is a hose the semi-conductive material might be disposed in the tube of the hose or in the cover.

Thus, in accordance with embodiments of the present invention a heated fluid conduit, such as a hose or tube, might have a body with a semi-conductive material disposed therein and might include means for coupling an electrical power supply to each end of the conduit to provide a voltage across the conduit and a current therethrough, heating the fluid conduit. This semi-conductive material might be a semi-conductive carbon fiber material, which might be made up of carbon fiber threads and/or carbon fiber tensile reinforcement material. In the case of a hose, the semi-conductive material may be disposed in the tube of the hose or in the cover of the hose.

Alternatively, in accordance with other embodiments of the present invention a method for heating a fluid conduit might comprise disposing a semi-conductive sleeve over the fluid conduit and applying an electrical current to the semi-conductive sleeve, heating the sleeve and the fluid conduit within. In accordance with various of these embodiments the sleeve might comprise a fabric sleeve having carbon fiber threads which are at least semi-conductive.

Therefore, in other embodiments of the present invention a fluid conduit heating system might employ a semi-conductive flexible sleeve disposed over a fluid conduit and an electrical power supply coupled to each end of the sleeve to provide a voltage across the sleeve and a resulting current through the semi-conductive sleeve, heating the sleeve and the fluid conduit. In particular, a first conductor can be conductively coupled to a first end of the sleeve and a second conductor conductively coupled to a second end of the sleeve, with the electrical power supply connected to the conductors to provide the voltage across the conductors and the resulting current through the semi-conductive sleeve. In this embodiment, one of the conductors, such as a wire, may be disposed along the sleeve, such as within the sleeve, such that the free ends of

3

the conductors are at a same end of the sleeve, facilitating connecting the conductors to the power supply, such as through the electrical system of a vehicle or piece of equipment. In accordance with various embodiments the sleeve is a fabric sleeve having carbon fiber threads which are semi-conductive.

In some embodiments such a fluid conduit heating system might include a conductive ferrule disposed at each end of the sleeve in conductive contact with the sleeve, with a first conductor conductively coupled to a first of the ferrules and a second conductor connected to a second of the ferrules, such that the electrical power supply may be connected to the conductors to provide a voltage across the conductors and a resulting current through the semi-conductive sleeve.

As noted above, in various embodiments the electrical power supply may be coupled to each end of the conduit or sleeve. However, in other embodiments one terminal of the electrical power supply may be coupled to each end of the conduit or sleeve, and another terminal of the electrical power supply may be coupled to the conduit or sleeve at a point therebetween.

Also, in some embodiments of the present invention, a cover may be disposed over a coupling fitted to an end of the conduit and/or over an end of a wire coupling the power supply to an end of the conduit, with the wire passing through an opening in the cover. In some sleeve embodiments of the present conduits, systems or methods, the sleeve may extend over the coupling and a cover may be disposed over the coupling and the sleeve extending over the coupling, as well as over an end of a conductor coupling the power supply to an end of the sleeve, again with the conductor passing through the opening in the cover. Preferably, the cover insulates the coupling retaining heat generated. Also to retain heat, various embodiments may employ an insulating jacket disposed over the conduit (and sleeve).

Advantageously, the present sleeve heating system affords an ability to tailor the resistance per foot at assembly to meet heating requirements needed for individual conduit lengths. By using a sleeve with different resistance levels, such as may be expressed in ohms per foot one may lower the resistance per foot for a longer length assembly.

The foregoing has outlined rather broadly the features and technical advantages of the present invention in order that the detailed description of the invention that follows may be better understood. Additional features and advantages of the invention will be described hereinafter which form the subject of the claims of the invention. It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the conception and specific embodiment disclosed may be readily utilized as a basis for modifying or designing other structures for carrying out the same purposes of the present invention. It should also be realized by those skilled in the art that such equivalent constructions do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims. The novel features which are believed to be characteristic of the invention, both as to its organization and method of operation, together with further objects and advantages will be better understood from the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying figures. It is to be expressly understood, however, that each of the figures is provided for the purpose of illustration and description only and is not intended as a definition of the limits of the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and form part of the specification in which like numerals

4

designate like parts, illustrate embodiments of the present invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a partially fragmented illustration of an embodiment of a heated fluid conduit of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a partially fragmented illustration of an embodiment of a fluid conduit heating system in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a partially fragmented illustration of another embodiment of a fluid conduit heating system in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a partially fragmented illustration of yet another embodiment of a fluid conduit heating system in accordance with the present invention employing parallel heating circuits;

FIG. 5 is a perspective illustration of an embodiment of a cover for use with various embodiments of the present fluid conduit heating system;

FIG. 6 is a perspective illustration of another embodiment of a cover for use with various embodiments of the present fluid conduit heating system;

FIG. 7 is a perspective illustration of yet another embodiment of a cover for use with various embodiments of the present fluid conduit heating system; and

FIG. 8 is a partially fragmented side illustration of an embodiment of a fluid conduit heating system in accordance with the present invention employing coupling covers.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In FIG. 1 a fragment view of an embodiment of heated fluid conduit **100** is shown. Illustrated fluid conduit **100**, a hose, is shown having body **101** with semi-conductive material disposed therein. The semi-conductive material may take the form of “chopped” material **105**, disposed in cover **108**; woven or braided semi-conductive textile material **110** and/or **112**; “chopped” material **115** and/or **117**, disposed in intermediate hose layers **116** and **118**; and/or “chopped” material **120**, disposed in tube **122**. In the illustrated example of FIG. 1 this conductive material is intended to be illustrated as carbon fiber reinforcement material. Preferably, these carbon fiber threads act as tensile reinforcement material in illustrated hose **100**. Electrical power, such as may be provided through the electrical system of a vehicle or piece of equipment may be supplied to each end of conduit **100** such as through conductive wires, or the like, electrically coupled to the hose to provide a voltage across conduit **100** and a current there-through, heating fluid conduit **100** due to resistive conductivity provided by the semi-conductive reinforcement material.

In accordance with the present invention the fluid conduit may be a hose, as illustrated. Alternatively, the fluid conduit may be a tube, such as a plastic tube, with the semi-conductive material disposed in the body of the tube.

In accordance with other embodiments of the present invention a fluid conduit heating system (**200**), such as illustrated in FIG. 2, might employ semi-conductive sleeve **201** disposed over fluid conduit **202** and electrical power supply **205**, such as might be provided by a vehicle's electrical system of the electrical system associated with equipment using the fluid conduit. This supply of electricity is preferably coupled to each end of sleeve **201**. For example, a first conductor, such as illustrated wire **207**, may be conductively coupled to first end **208** of sleeve **201** and a second conductor, such as illustrated wire **210**, may be conductively coupled to second end **212** of sleeve **201**. To facilitate such coupling electrical connectors **215** and **217** may be disposed at respective ends **208** and **212** of sleeve **201**. The electrical power

5

supply provides a voltage across conductors and **207** and **210** and the resulting current through semi-conductive sleeve **201** causes the sleeve, and thereby the conduit within, to heat, due to the electrically semi-conductive nature of the material making up the sleeve. Preferably, conductive wires **207** and **210** are disposed along the sleeve such that ends of the conductors connected to the power supply are at a same end of hose assembly **200** (end **212** of sleeve **201** in FIG. 2). One, or both, of wires **207** and **210** may be at least partially disposed either within sleeve **201**, or in a further outer covering of the hose, such as illustrated insulation sleeve **220**. Insulation sleeve **220** may be made of any material which sufficiently retains the heat generated by hose sleeve **201**, such as closed cell rubber foam.

Preferably, sleeve **201** is flexible. The sleeve might comprise a fabric having carbon fiber threads which are semi-conductive, similar to the hose of FIG. 1. The fluid conduit is illustrated as hose **202**. However, the fluid conduit could be a tube, such as a plastic or metal tube.

An alternative embodiment of fluid conduit heating system **300** is illustrated in FIG. 3. In accordance with the present invention system **300** might include semi-conductive sleeve **301**, similar to sleeve **201** above, disposed over fluid conduit **302**. Conductive ferrule **315** or **317** disposed at each end, **308** and **312** respectively, of sleeve **301** in electrically conductive contact with sleeve **301**. First conductor is conductively coupled to first ferrule **315** and second conductor **310** is connected to a second ferrule **317**. Electrical power supply **305**, connected to conductors **307** and **310**, preferably provides a voltage across the conductors and a resulting current through semi-conductive sleeve **301**. As with embodiment **200** above, sleeve **301** is also preferably flexible and may comprise a fabric sleeve material having carbon fiber threads which are semi-conductive. Also, similar to embodiment **200** the fluid conduit in system **300** may be a hose (as shown in FIG. 3), a metal tube, a plastic tube, or the like. Alternatively, an embodiment similar to that shown in FIG. 3 may employ non-conductive ferrules which may hold the end of a conductor in electrically conductive contact with the semi conductive sleeve or hose body, in provide a current through the sleeve or semiconductive body to heat the conduit in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a partially fragmented illustration of an embodiment of fluid conduit heating system **400** employing parallel heating circuits. Parallel heating may be provided to any embodiment of the present invention by coupling one terminal of the electrical power supply to each end of the conduit or sleeve, and another terminal of the electrical power supply to the conduit or sleeve at a point therebetween. For purposes of illustration, FIG. 4 applies such a parallel heating circuit embodiment to a sleeve embodiment similar to embodiment **200**, illustrated in FIG. 2. However, more than the two illustrated parallel circuits could be provided in accordance with the present systems and methods. In FIG. 4, semi-conductive sleeve **401** is disposed over fluid conduit **402** and electrical power supply **405**, such as might be provided by a vehicle's electrical system of the electrical system associated with equipment using the fluid conduit is coupled to sleeve **401**. One terminal of power supply **405** is preferably coupled to each end of sleeve **401**. For example, a first conductor, such as illustrated wire **407**, may be conductively coupled to first end **408** of sleeve **401** and a second conductor, such as illustrated wire **409**, may be conductively coupled to second end **412** of sleeve **401**, each of conductors **407** and **409** are preferably coupled to a same terminal of power supply **405**. A third conductor, such as illustrated wire **410**, may be conductively coupled to sleeve **401** at some point, such as mid-point **413**,

6

between ends **408** and **412**. To facilitate such coupling electrical connectors **415**, **418**, and **417** may be disposed at end **408**, midpoint **413** and end **412**, respectively. The electrical power supply provides a voltage across conductors **407** and **410**, and also across conductors **409** and **410**, in a parallel manner, the resulting currents through semi-conductive sleeve **401** causes the sleeve, and thereby the conduit within, to heat, due to the semi-conductive nature of the material making up the sleeve. In a parallel circuit embodiment, the conduit is heated at a greatly accelerated rate. For example, a single circuit sleeve embodiment such as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3 might heat fluid in a conduit from -20° F. to 8° F. in 30 minutes, while a parallel circuit embodiment such as illustrated in FIG. 4 might heat the fluid in the conduit from -20° F. to 8° F. in less than 6 minutes.

Additionally, as mentioned above, more than two parallel circuits may be provided in accordance with the present systems and methods. In such embodiments the paired terminals of the power supply may be electrically conductively coupled to the hose or sleeve in any number of pairs along the length of the hose or sleeve to provide the aforementioned multiple parallel circuits. Some of these embodiments might use switching, or the like, to control operation of such circuits, or even the effective number of circuits. For example, in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 4 an open switch in conductor **407** or **409** could disable the associated circuit. Additionally, or alternatively, a switch might open conductor **410** and shunt the output therefrom to conductor **407** or **409** to provide conduit **400** a single restive heating circuit along its length.

FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 are perspective illustrations of embodiments a covers **500**, **600** and **700** for use with various embodiments of the present heated fluid conduits and/or fluid conduit heating systems. FIG. 8 is a partially fragmented illustration of embodiment **800** of a fluid conduit heating system in accordance with the present invention employing coupling covers similar to cover **500** and **600** illustrated in FIGS. 5 and 6.

Covers **500**, **600** and **700** provide protection and insulation for quick-connect couplings and wiring, such as conductors **807** and **810**, associated with a heated fluid conduit in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention. The embodiments of covers **500**, **600** and **700** shown are comprised of paired molded plastic parts, placed together to form a hard protective coverings for the couplings and the wiring. The illustrated covering embodiments each comprise two pieces, which are generally mirror images of each other, **501** and **502**, **601** and **602**, and **701** and **702**. The two halves may be adapted to "snap" together, thus alleviating any need for an adhesive or other cumbersome method of joining the two halves together. Alternatively, or additionally, the two pieces may be molded together in one mold with a small bit of plastic holding them together. This would allow the two pieces to be "hinged" over for installation.

Covers **500** and **600** are intended for use on straight couplings, while embodiment **700** is intended for use on a ninety-degree elbow coupling. However, within the scope of the present invention, it is contemplated that any number of fitting configurations may be employed and covered in a similar fashion in a heated conduit system. On the internal surfaces of various embodiments of such covers, ridges may be employed to grip corrugated tubing, other types of sleeves, a hose cover, or the like. These ridges may hold such a cover in place and help prevent exposure of a heating sleeve.

Along with the two openings in the cover for the hose and coupling end (i.e. openings **503**, **504**, **603**, **604**, **703** and **704**), there may be a separate third opening (**605** or **705**) for wiring, such as for conductors **801**, or the like. As shown in FIG. 5, such a third opening may not be employed on every cover

since the wiring for the hose may only exit from one end of a hose. On the angled versions of a cover, such cover **700**, the wiring may exit opposite the end of the coupling (i.e. in FIG. **7** the coupling may extend out of opening **703**, the hose out of opening **704** and wiring out of opening **705**). Although wiring opening **605** in FIG. **6** is shown at an angle, forming a “Y” shape, a wiring opening out of a cover such as cover **600** may be disposed perpendicular to the coupling, resulting in a generally “T” shaped cover. The inner surfaces of wiring exits **605** or **705** may also have ridges, such as ridges **606** and **607** seen in FIG. **6**, to grab onto any corrugated tubing, or the like, protecting the wiring.

Additionally, an access opening (**510**, **511**, **610**, **611**, **710** or **711**) may be disposed on either side of a cover. These openings allow access to a quick-connect couplings disconnect button, or the like. This will allow a quick-connect couplings to disconnect from an adapter without requiring the whole cover be removed. This increases the convenience and speed with which a conduit employing the present heating system can be attached or removed from a particular piece of equipment. It is also anticipated that gaps may be defined in the internal ridges of the cover to allow for better air flow in the cover to enhance heating of the coupling.

Although the present invention and its advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Moreover, the scope of the present application is not intended to be limited to the particular embodiments of the process, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, means, methods and steps described in the specification. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate from the disclosure of the present invention, processes, machines, manufacture, compositions of matter, means, methods, or steps, presently existing or later to be developed that perform substantially the same function or achieve substantially the same result as the corresponding embodiments described herein may be utilized according to the present invention. Accordingly, the appended claims are intended to include within their scope such processes, machines, manufacture, compositions of matter, means, methods, or steps.

What is claimed is:

1. A heated fluid conduit comprising:

a fluid conduit having a body with a semi-conductive material disposed therein; and

means for coupling an electrical power supply to each end of said conduit to provide a voltage across said conduit and an electrical current therethrough, heating said fluid conduit.

2. The conduit of claim **1** wherein said coupling comprises coupling one terminal of said electrical power supply to each end of said conduit and another terminal of said electrical power supply to said conduit therebetween.

3. The conduit of claim **1**, wherein said semi-conductive material comprises semi-conductive carbon fiber material.

4. The conduit of claim **3** wherein said carbon fiber material comprises carbon fiber threads.

5. The conduit of claim **3** wherein said carbon fiber material comprises carbon fiber tensile reinforcement material.

6. The conduit of claim **1**, wherein said fluid conduit is a hose.

7. The conduit of claim **6**, wherein said semi-conductive material is disposed in the tube of said hose.

8. The conduit of claim **6**, wherein said semi-conductive material is disposed in the cover of said hose.

9. The conduit of claim **1**, wherein said fluid conduit is a tube.

10. The conduit of claim **9**, wherein said tube is a plastic tube.

11. The conduit of claim **1**, further comprising a cover disposed over a coupling fitted to an end of said conduit and over an end of a wire comprising a means for coupling said power supply to an end of said conduit, with said wire passing through an opening in said cover.

12. The conduit of claim **11** wherein said cover insulates said coupling retaining heat provided by said current.

13. The conduit of claim **1** further comprising an insulating jacket disposed over said conduit and retaining said heating of said fluid conduit.

* * * * *